

General opinion in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Georgia, voted to have no new Negro sold within its limits, and all law went into force last Saturday. The measure thus describes the closing session night:

Atlanta, July 2: At 1 o'clock this morning the houses had a midnight. Cholera. The streets were full of walking boys and men, who were in a condition. At 10 o'clock the houses were closed in all the intersections of the city, and most of them were crowded with a drinking and drunken mob. At one popular saloon, for two hours before closing, the bar was crowded by men sitting, smoking, shaking hands generally in good humor, but occasionally shouting in a rough-and-tumble scramble, in which curses and blows were thick and natural. Four policemen, with drawn clubs, were assigned in the room to keep up comparative order and prevent vicious harm. The crowd turned it into a sort of jubilatory night, and the police allowed them as much latitude as possible, there being only four cases of arrest. There was no shooting or serious difficulty of any sort and Atlanta has suffered upon her great experiment with much noise, but no bloodshed. It is safe to say there were more drunken men in Atlanta last night than any night in a year past. Despite the rain they marched around the Kimball house and through the streets in noisy, noisy parties, drinking, singing songs and yelling at the top of their voices.

One of the most interesting features of the last day was the great number of jugs, bottles and dumplings seen on the streets. Money could not buy a jug yesterday. There were none in town. Tuesday at noon G. E. Stewart, on Jefferson street, received 2,000 jugs and yesterday afternoon was down town trying to buy more. One firm received three days ago two carloads, and yesterday wanted more, but could not get them.

This morning people came down town to see the numerous places of public resort either closed up or in the hands of workmen removing the barrels and fixtures. The sight presented this afternoon of empty buildings was enough to make one think that a plague had struck the city. On the door of H. E. Maher's wholesale house was the inscription: "Closed in respect to the death of Atlanta." Maher is a man of wealth, but one find no reason for his property under the new order of things. On December 1st O. L. Pease stood in front of his liquor house handing out dodgers to the passersby. It was found to contain a dagger, in which Sam Small and Sam Jones were roundly abused. There is a strong feeling that great injury has been inflicted on the city, but the preachers and leading church members simply close their eyes to the statement and shouted, "Glory hallelujah" with renewed fervor.

Government Finances at end of Financial Year, June 30, 1860.

The total receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, were \$800,144,280, or \$10,000,000 more than the expectations of treasury officials as shown in their estimates last December. Customs receipts were \$102,747,852, against \$101,471,300 during the preceding year; internal revenue receipts were \$317,061,822 against \$312,461,728 the previous year, an increase in both instances; while receipts from miscellaneous sources amounted to \$66,361,285, a decrease of \$5,000,000. This shows an increase in revenue compared with the preceding year of nearly \$12,000,000.

With an increased revenue, there reported a decrease in expenditures amounting to about \$12,000,000. The total expenditures of the year amounted, in round numbers, to \$651,800,000, against \$650,000,000 the year before. The treasury gold balance on hand is \$10,500,765, or about half a million dollars more than a month ago; and the silver balance is \$90,250,000, an increase of about \$3,000,000 during the past month.

The interest charge for the past year was \$62,000,000, about \$1,000,000 less than the previous year; while \$64,700,000 was paid out for pensions against \$62,000,000 during the preceding year.

The reduction in the public debt during June, as shown in the statement issued from the treasury department, is \$6,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, \$10,000,000, against \$10,461,700 for the preceding year. The total debt now, less than in the treasury, amounts to \$1,200,000,000.

The Multimillion Lawyers of the Senate.

It is recalled that the brilliant Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, once admitted that his being on the Judiciary Committee in the Senate was equivalent to doubling his income from his practice. He afterward said: "I know I am a very successful lawyer and much ought after. But when I left the Senate and was removed from the Judiciary Committee I was no longer employed by any of the railroad corporations which have large interests at stake at Washington." And with the whole story and furnishes an inkling of the motives of the Republican corporation lawyers in the Senate who are laboring so diligently to kill the Black Bill forbidding lawyers in Congress to serve corporations affected by national legislation. Carpenter was a frank man, and he uttered the naked truth. The conduct of Stevens, Seward et al. in working against this righteous measure is the worst display we have recently witnessed of the subordination of public to private interests.

Call it "Cowardice," but not Delusion.

Having rated high to stay in their power, the people of Lawrenceville are now forcing the cow and will never be satisfied till she is required to stay home of nights and not strew the sidewalks with cowpats and ditches.

Dunwoody & Smith and Fletcher & Morris have contracted to build a new courthouse at Dalton, Washington county, for \$100,000. The building will be entirely of white marble limestone, provided with a massive tower, and finished with a tower eighty feet high.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1860.

A Search Warrant Wanted.

The Republican State Central Committee is actively at work, putting its house in order, and preparing for the sweeping victory that awaits the party, in the opinion of all well-informed persons. — *Erievalle Journal*.

As stated in the above, the Republican State Central Committee is active at work perfecting plans to carry the election this fall. What is the Democratic State Central Committee doing? Has any one heard of it in months? — *Princeton Democrat*.

Probably if Ed. Henderson can persuade Cleveland to give him a situation as opinion cleaner at the White House, he will claim a furlough, with pay, long enough to come back to Indiana, and see if the rest of the Committee have been decently buried, or call together the survivors, and see if there is a halo in Glendale for the wounded sons of Korea.

Some idea may be obtained of the steady, hard work of the President lately, when it is stated that on one day he approved eighty-eight pension bills and read thirty, giving each one careful personal attention before action.

The veto messages were written by himself and each averaged over a page of foolscap paper, clearly written.

In examining each bill separately, he had for his guidance the reports from the Senate and House Committees and the report from the Pension Bureau.

The Treasury has never had so reliable a watchdog as President Cleveland. Not only has he beaten the record on votes, but he vetoed more bills on one day alone than any previous President had disapproved during his entire term of office. His total record is now about seventy-six, while previous to his accession the whole number of votes from the foundation of the Government was only 105. All but seven of Mr. Cleveland's votes were of private pension bills. Before his Administration only one pension bill had ever been disapproved and that was by Gen. Grant.

The prospect of an early adjournment of Congress has also received a summary disapproval from the President. He has notified the able legislative politicians who have been in the habit of crowding through their schemes during the last stages of the session, that he intends to read each bill carefully and inform himself of its provisions before he signs it.

He asserts that he will not go to the Capitol and approve bills as fast as they are brought to him for the sake of expediting adjournment. With regard to appropriation bills he deems it his duty to consider every item, and he warns the members of the two Houses that they need not send him long bills appropriating large sums of money written a day or two before adjournment with the idea that he will approve them blindly. With his feeling of responsibility he declares that he can do nothing of the kind.

While the Democrats are delighted with Mr. Cleveland's aggressive attitude with relation to pension bills, the Republicans are frothing with indignation. Representative Bayne, of Pennsylvania, made a vicious attack upon what he called the President's unparalleled monopoly of power, and the Republican side applauded his vituperation. Mr. Bayne was invited beyond expression by the majority of this man (the President) who had sneered at the reports of committees of this House and the Senate. This man, himself no soldier, but walking the paths of peace, while others other than he imperiled their lives to save the Union.

Some of the voted claims were so grotesque that the President, in his messages, could not refrain from presenting their ridiculous aspect, for instance this case: A soldier remained in the army one month and twenty days, having entered it as a substitute at a time when high bounties were paid. Fifteen years after this brilliant service he discovered that an attack of measles had some relation to his army enrollment, and that the disease had settled in his eye. Another claimant asked a pension because of the death of a son killed in action. Being poor, he sent his son to live with an uncle and afterwards with a stranger. The son was killed in '64 but the father did not know of it until '66. The President thought after such an exhibition of abandonment and heartlessness on the part of a father, he should not be allowed any benefits of a patriotic son's death.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

for the prompt relief of throat and lung diseases peculiar to children. I consider it an absolute cure for all such afflictions, and can never without it in the house.

Mrs. L. E. Hermon, 101 Mercer St., Jersey City, writes: "I have always found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy for home use. I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affection of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults." John H. Shedd, Petersburg, Va., writes: "I have never found a medicine equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

R. T. Johnson, Mt. Savage, Md., writes: "For the speedy cure of croup, colds, and for the relief of children afflicted with croup, I have never found anything equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

E. M. Bruchberg, Newark, N. J., writes: "I am subject to bronchitis, and, whenever I go, am always sure to have a bottle of

of this medicine."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists.

September 10, 1860.—1y.

WE HAVE LATELY ADDED TO OUR MACHINERY SEVERAL NEW IMPROVEMENTS AND NOW MAKE THE BEST

PATENT PROCESS ROLLER FLOUR,

WHICH WE EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT WHERE DESIRED, OR WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR GOOD WHEAT.

AND WE WILL TAKE IN TRADE COTTON, WOOL, &c.

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